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pictures, as, in describing the meeting of the first Continental Congress, he pictures the members "burying themselves in Grotius, Puffendorf, Burlamaqui, and Locke" (p. 184), because these works were accessible to them in the Philadelphia library.

In spite of all these faults, one cannot feel, however, that the book is not worth while. The conservative, careful student can get many good suggestions among Mr. Fisher's special interests. He has a legal rather than a historical mind, and where he is treating legal matter he is at his best. The book cannot be wholly ignored by students of the Revolution.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

The Loyalists in the American Revolution. By CLAUDE HALSTEAD VAN TYNE. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1902. Pp. ix, 360.)

IT is now nearly eight years since the late Moses Coit Tyler called attention by a striking article in the first number of the *AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW* to the need of dealing more fully and especially more fairly with the Loyalism of the American Revolution. The influence of his advice and of his own work has since become evident in various ways; it is to be assumed that it has had something to do with two recent noteworthy additions to our literature in this field—the present study and Professor Flick's earlier one, *Loyalism in New York*. The latter valuable dissertation is territorially of limited scope, and Mr. Van Tyne's work is much more ambitious; the present reviewer must frankly declare his belief that it would have been better if he also had been content with a part of the subject. That the book cannot be called a satisfactory history of the Loyalists, however, by no means implies a general condemnation; it may well be that the time has not yet come for a general treatment. The present book is indeed a promising one, very clearly the work of one who can do much better work. Its tone is admirably objective, and, so far as it goes, it is for the most part unimpeachable both in material and in method. It adds perceptibly to our information and deals with some phases of the subject in a very adequate manner. It is defective chiefly because it attempts too much, because the author does not seem fully to have counted the cost of such a large undertaking, or has not been able to give it the necessary effort either in research or in construction. We have here no comprehensive, adequately based and organized history of this great feature of the Revolution; rather, we have a loosely arranged group of essays, in texture often rather chatty, without adequate framework, not showing full grasp of the material nor effective synthetic power.

This censure is based in considerable degree upon the almost entire absence of background in the work. It plunges into the Revolutionary scene without any effort to deal with the bases of Loyalism or to trace the beginnings of the later divisions in the history of the years immedi-

ately preceding. What can be regarded as essential here will be made clearer by considering the fairly successful attempt of Professor Flick in his first chapter to present the pre-Revolutionary development of factors and tendencies — social, religious, political, industrial — that lie at the root of the later conflict in New York. Connected with this is the inadequacy of Mr. Van Tyne's analysis of the Loyalist party at the beginning of the revolt; even when supplemented by later brief passages, we feel that the problem has not really been grappled with. It is doubtless true that "The motives and combinations of motives, the characters and phases of character might be multiplied indefinitely," but it is the business of the historian to deal with the general aspects that enable us roughly to classify individuals and make us in some degree independent of the personal equation. A part of this problem is surely an effort to distinguish between Loyalism in different sections of the country; but no clear distinctions of this kind are made, either with regard to early aspects or to later developments. Most of the general assertions of the writer are made indiscriminately; his pages seem to take no account of the fact that he is dealing with thirteen very distinct communities ranging through a wide territorial area and fundamentally diverse in various ways.

I have said that Mr. Van Tyne does not show an adequate grasp of the material. It will be found on examining his citations that his general statements seem based upon material less in amount and not much more generally representative than that used by Flick in his examination of New York Loyalism. He makes little use of the Loyalist literature and depends for his journalistic material almost solely on *Rivington's Gazette*. There are two references to the *Pennsylvania Evening Post*, one to the *Newport Gazette*, and one to Almon's *Remembrancer*. Rivington's journal is doubtless a most valuable source; but it should be noted that Flick describes it as one of three New York Loyalist journals that "give three different pictures of loyalism." It must be said in this connection that the reviewer cannot concur in the author's decision that the existence of bibliographies in Flick and in Winsor "renders it unnecessary to include a bibliography" (preface, p. ix). A critical bibliography is rarely out of place. There is an entire absence of the impressive massing of references used by Flick, and important statements are at times made with little or no support. On page 161 we are told that "The Tories made every effort to render the state of war as odious as possible, and to this end many turned renegade and robbed and destroyed in so secret and mysterious a manner as to make life in their vicinity a state of terror." Absolutely no proof is given for this, though it certainly looks like a hasty acceptance of a Revolutionary legend that reminds us of the "Brigands" of the French Revolution. We are informed (p. 18) without reference that the Loyalists urged strenuous action on the British government; only one citation is given for the unqualified assertion on page 109 that "In New England, the people became convinced that their religion as well as their liberty was

in danger." A statement is made on the authority of Flick as to the number of New York Loyalists in the British service, and it is added, "All of the other colonies furnished about as many more," but no authority is given. Chapter X. is given the up-to-date title, "Reconcentration Camps and Banishment," but nothing is told us about camps or about reconcentration. No effort is made to deal with the immediate effects of the property changes consequent on the Loyalist removals and confiscations, though Mr. Flick had pointed the way to this in his statement that in New York "The revolution was thus a democratic movement in land-tenure as well as in political rights." Such an inquiry would of course be a considerable undertaking, but my main object in this criticism is to bring home a proper sense of responsibility in entering upon an extended theme.

In the last paragraphs of the book some general statements call for serious dissent. On pp. 302-303 we have a note in connection with the summary of the results reached by the British commission for the examining of Royalist claims; it concludes with these words: "Again, a rough estimate shows that nearly two thirds (of the claimants) were not natives of America. In other words, the active Tory of the American revolution was such, in a majority of cases, because he had not become a thorough American, had not yet fully imbibed American ideas." I will assume that the estimate is roughly accurate, but must contend that the conclusion drawn is in the highest degree hasty and untrustworthy. It must be remembered that the "active Tory" was very generally a development from the early moderate Tory and was developed mainly by Patriot intolerance. However this may be, this conclusion is diametrically opposed to the opinions of Professor Tyler and Professor Flick. Professor Tyler points out as a typical instance that in the list of 310 Tory leaders banished from Massachusetts by an act of September, 1778, the names "will read almost like the bead-roll of the oldest and noblest families concerned in the founding and upbuilding of New England civilization" (*The Literary History of the American Revolution*, I. 303); he concludes his examination of this question with the assertion that "it is an error to represent the Tories of our Revolution as composed of Americans lacking in love for their native country, or in zeal for its liberty, or in willingness to labor or fight or even to die, for what they conceived to be its interests" (*ibid.*, p. 314). Professor Flick tells us that "all of the loyalists, save a few extremists, desired peace on the broad ground of the American interpretation of British constitutional rights" (*Loyalism in New York*, p. 50); that while after 1776 the Loyalists were compelled to appear as unqualified supporters of Great Britain, "They were Americans and proud of it" (*ibid.*, p. 56). Mr. Van Tyne's own narrative is against him, and one is inclined to suspect that this later statement is due mainly to haste. But our confidence in his real comprehension of the Loyalists is again much shaken by the concluding sentences of the book, presenting them simply as the embodiment of sleek prosperity and materialistic content: "They were the prosperous and contented men, the

men without a grievance. . . . Men do not rebel to rid themselves of prosperity. Prosperous men seek to conserve prosperity" (p. 307). I have no space left for comment on this. It may readily be admitted that conservatism is usually strongest among those who have most to lose; but if this is Mr. Van Tyne's explanation of the Loyalism of the American Revolution it is not surprising that his book should be unsatisfying.

I have criticized not only the matter of this volume but the form of its presentation,—the more so as it is evident that the author has aimed to make it of popular interest. It is deficient in firmness and definiteness of plan and treatment, much in need of pruning and readjustment, marred also here and there by indications of hasty and unwise contraction and by repetitions (compare the opening sentences of the main paragraphs on pages 223 and 224, and the third and fourth sentences on page 17). Peculiarities of diction are sometimes painful; as the styling the demolition of houses for fuel by the Tories in Boston "fire-worship" (p. 54), and the statements that Galloway spoke the truth "when it was not obscured from him by passion" (p. 87); that the justices of the peace "administered the political shibboleth" (*i. e.*, the oath of fidelity, p. 135); that the early policy of the states in regard to the Tories "forces the belief upon us that conversion was the consummation devoutly to be wished" (p. 212). It should be added that there is a good index and that pp. 309-341 give most useful tabulations of anti-Tory legislation. The book has indeed many defects, but I repeat that it still shows that its author can do better; it is to be hoped that Mr. Van Tyne may continue his work in this field and in time provide us with a wholly satisfactory treatise.

VICTOR COFFIN.

Daniel Boone. By REUBEN GOLD THWAITES. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1902. Pp. xv, 257.)

THIS little book is strictly a life of Boone, and not a history of his times or of the regions where he lived. The author has distinctly disclaimed making him the hero of things which he did not do and of qualities which he did not possess. He has confined himself to showing what manner of man he was who came to such renown among his contemporaries and is esteemed a hero by the passing generations. The frontispiece is a reproduction of an authentic portrait of Boone in his old age by Chester Harding. The text is characterized by clearness of outline, balance of parts, unity of purpose, and completeness in itself. The author frankly states that he has not attempted to exhaust the sources of information about Boone. Had he done so, he must have cast his book in a different mould and on different lines. The present book is one of the Appletons' Series of Historic Lives.

George Boone, the grandfather of Daniel, came to Pennsylvania in 1717. He was a weaver by trade, born and bred to be a modest member of an English industrial village. Daniel Boone went backward to the